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The following is an extract from the address of Hon Edward Everett, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College at the last anniversary.

What then do we behold, as regards the difference resulting from education and training? Let us take examples, in the two extremes.—On the one hand, we have the New Zealand savage; but little better in appearance, than the Orang Outang, his fellow tenant of the woods,

which afford much the same shelter to both;—almost destitute of arts, except that of horribly disgusting process of tattooing, and that of preparing a rude war club, with which he destroys his fellow savage of the neighboring tribe; his natural enemy while he lives; his food, if he can conquer or kidnap him; laying up no store of provision, but one, which I scarce dare describe,—which consists in putting a stick into the water, where it is soon eaten to a honey comb by the worms, which abound in these climates, and which when taken out furnishes in these worms a supply of their most favorite food to these forlorn children of nature. Such is this creature from youth to age, from father to son,—a savage, a cannibal, a brute,—a human being, a fellow man, a rational and immortal soul,—carrying about under those brutal manners, and vices at once disgusting and abominable, a portion of the intellectual principle, which likens man to his maker. This is one specimen of humanity; how shall we bring another into immediate contrast with it? How better than by contemplating what may be witnessed on board the vessel, which carries the enlightened European or American to these dark and dreary corners of the Earth? You there behold a majestic vessel, bounding over the billows from the other side of the globe; easy fashioned to float in safety, over the bottomless sea; to spread out her broad wings and catch the midnight breeze guided by a single drowsy sailor at the helm, with two or three companions reclining listlessly on the deck, gazing into the depths of the starry heavens. The commander of this vessel, not surpassing thousands of his brethren in intelligence and skill, knows how, by pointing his glass to the heavens, and taking an observation of the stars, and turning over the leaves of his "Practical Navigator," and making a few figures on his slate, to tell the spot, which his vessel has reached on the trackless sea:—and he can also tell it, by means of a steel spring and a few brass wheels, put together into the shape of a chronometer. The glass in which he brings the heavens down to the earth, and by which he measures the twenty-one 1000 six hundredth part of their circuit, is made of a quantity of flint, sand and alkali,—coarse opaque substances, which he has melted together into the beautiful medium which excludes the air and the rain & admits the light,—by means of which he can count the orders of animated nature in a dew-drop, and measure the depth of the valleys in the moon. He has, running up and down his mainmast, an iron chain, fabricated at home by a wonderful succession of mechanical contrivances, out of a rock brought from deep caverns in the earth; and which has the power of conducting the lightning, harmlessly down the sides of the vessel, into the deep. He does not creep timidly along from headland to headland, nor guide his course across a narrow sea, by the north star; but he launches bravely on the pathless and bottomless deep, and carries about with him in a box a faithful little pilot, who watches when the eye of man drops with fatigue a small and patient steersman, whom darkness does not blind, nor the storm drive from his post, from the other side of the globe,—through the convex earth,—to the steady pole. If he falls in with a pirate, he does not want to repel him hand to hand; but he puts into a mighty engine a handful of dark powder into which he has condensed an immense quantity of elastic air, and which, when it is touched by a spark of fire, will instantly expand into its original volume, and drive an artificial thunderbolt before it, against the distant enemy. When he meets another similar vessel on the sea, homeward bound from a like excursion to his own, he makes a few black marks, on a piece of paper, and sends it home, a distance of ten thousand miles; and thereby speaks to his employer, to his family, and his friends,—as distinctly and significantly as if they were seated by his side. At the cost of half the labor, with which the savage procures himself the skin of a wild beast, to cover his nakedness, this child of civilized life has provided himself with the most substantial, curious and convenient clothing; textures and tissues of wool, cotton, linen and silk; the contributions of the four quarters of the globe, and of every kingdom of nature. To fill a vacant hour or dispel a gathering cloud from his spirits, he

has curious instruments of music, which speak another language of new and strange significance to his heart;—which make his veins thrill and his eyes overflow with tears, without the utterance of a word,—and with one sweet succession of harmonious sounds, send his heart back over the waste of waters, to the distant home, where his wife and his children are gathered around the fireside, trembling at the thought, that the storm, which beats upon the windows, may perhaps overtake their beloved voyager on the distant seas. And in his cabin, he has a library of volumes,—the strange production of a machine of almost magical powers; which as he turns over the leaves, enable him to converse with the great and good of every clime and age, and which, ever repeat to him, in audible notes, the laws of his God and the promises of his Saviour, and point out to him that happy land, which he hopes to reach, when his flag is struck and his sails are furled, and the voyage of life is over.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

The following singular circumstance occurred on board the Vesta, which had cleared out of the St. Katharine's Docks for New York. A few days since, a Dutchman, whose name was unknown, came on board and signified his desire to proceed on to New York and work his passage out. On the following day he again came on board, and after a short time was missed, and it was thought he had again gone on shore. This was about mid-day. On the following day, Captain McCowan gave orders for removing a part of the cargo, consisting of packages of pipe clay, to another stowage, and, on removing a considerable quantity of it, they were greatly surprised to find the Dutchman stowed away beneath the packages of pipe clay, having put his feet into a bag, and beside him lay a long roll of coarse bread, a bit of cheese, and a prayer book. The removal of the pipe clay was accomplished just in sufficient time to save the poor fellow's life, as the packages of clay had pressed upon him so severely as to deprive him of all motion, and in a few hours he must have died. He was immediately placed in a warm bath, and after some time he was so far recovered as to be removed on shore for medical aid. He, no doubt, calculated upon sustaining life till the ship got to sea, when he would be carried to New York.—[London paper.]

A countryman, a short time ago, on being liberated from St. Augustine's jail, walked into a neighboring ale house and asked for a pint of beer, informing the landlord that the same time he had no money, but if he would furnish the supply he would tell him something greatly to his advantage. Boniface hesitated, but finding the man's countenance to wear an honest sort of an appearance, placed before him "a tankard of mild." A few minutes had elapsed and the beer had vanished, and with it mine host's patience, for he eagerly demanded the promised information. "Hark ye," responded the newly released delinquent, "if you should be unfortunate enough to get on the tread-mill, the easiest berth is against the wall."

[Kentish Chron.]

A certain young lady of this city, who was in the habit of using extremely polite and dictionaryal expressions before company, but who was accustomed to address her servants in very loose language, in the midst of a large party, seeing that the candles wanted snuffing, said to one of her servants—"Rid those expiring luminaries of their loads." "Ma'am?" said the stupid wench. "Relieve those luminaries of the superincumbent dress which bears upon them," replied the lady. "Ma'am?" repeated the perplexed servant. The would-be lady hostess, angry that her servant should not appear to understand her beautiful language, cried out in a voice of thunder, "snuff the candles you huzzy."

A neat Pun.—A friend tells us the following. A very slovenly man was standing in a narrow lane where an ox team was passing, and finding the oxen approach too near him for his own convenience, raised his foot to kick one of them.—"Take care there, mister," said the teamster, (who probably believed in the transmigration of souls.) "don't be kicking that ox, you don't know how soon you may be an ox yourself." "Not much danger o' that," says a bystander, "you'll hardly make a neat critter o' him."

Tit for Tat. A country fellow was passing down Washington street the other day, when a wag thrust his head out of the window of a boarding house, and sang out, "Hallow there Squire, when did you come down?" Johnathan cast his eyes up at the window and replied, "I say Mister, you'd better haul in your head—folks will think you keep a slaughter house—seeing a calf's head hanging out of the window."—[Dedham Patriot.]

A lady in Mendon has been plundered of a large sum of money in a gambling house into which her curiosity had led her to obtain admission, by attiring herself in men's clothes.

TEMPERANCE.

How impossible it is to please every one! While a friend down river was giving us a side far rebuke in a letter last week, for not going cause, another, in Penobscot county, sent us a letter complaining that we go too far, and ordering his paper discontinued on account thereof. Well—the only and best way for an editor is, to mark out his own course, and try to please himself first. This being done, he will at least have the benefit of an approving conscience. As an apology to all complainers, pro and con, we offer the following extract from some remarks made by Rev. Mr. Pierpont of Boston in a Convention in New York. His speech was the subject of a resolution before the Convention declaring the traffic in ardent spirits morally wrong.—Gardiner Intelligencer.

"It is said we ought to be restrained from passing such a resolution, by respect for the feelings of those who are engaged in the traffic. But how can I respect the feelings or interest of the man who builds his pile of wealth on those treasures of society, which wealth can neither buy nor replace? Tender of their feelings indeed! I am told that many gentlemen have made respectable fortunes in this traffic, and are highly respectable men, and we should be tender of their feelings. But have they been so tender of the feelings of others? When they, in the midst of their wealth and power have taken my solitary little ewe lamb, of my bosom, may I not say to the butcher, 'Thou art the man!' Sir, I have not nerve enough to say this, may God take from me what he has given. If I am not bold enough in his service to meet the truth, let him dismiss me from his service, and put men in my place who are bold enough."

Those before me have all heard of the Minotaur, the fabled monster of Crete, who used to seize men and women, and drag their bodies to his cave, that he might riot on their flesh.—Suppose now, Mr. President, this monster should come and take a beloved child, your child, my venerable friend, in your white hairs, him to whom you look for support in the going down of your sun. Will not the neighbors go out with the power of their country, to rescue the victim? You would go after him to the center of the earth. And now shall we be told that we must stand at the door of the cave and gently ring the bell, and tremblingly ask the goblin who comes to the door, "Is your master at home?" and beg that he will please to set a time for a gentleman whose child he has taken, to call and ask an explanation? Sir, I too am a father, and I cannot trim and square my words, and use set phraseology, to avoid giving offence. Sir, I expect to give offence in promoting temperance, and that offence will ripen into enmity. If he who labors in the cause of temperance faithfully, is a clergyman, his friends may be alienated, his salary reduced or he may even be removed from his place. If he is a layman, his character will be assailed, and it will appear that there is yet vengeance in the worm of the still.

But shall I yield or be alarmed at this? No, gentlemen, you have already done what you could. You have taken my first born son and beguiled him into your shop, in my neighborhood, and taught him to love the poison until my child was brought home at night and thrown upon my entry floor. And am I to stand and parley with the authors of all this misery? No, sir, it is war, war to the knife with the unholy traffic. Here is my son.—Would to God you had met him on the sidewalk, and buried your dagger in his bosom, and flung his bleeding corpse into my house.—Then the law could have interposed to stop the course of blood. Had you taken him into your dreary vault of rum, and bound him fast to the floor, and forced the liquor down his throat, and sat like a nightmare upon his bosom, gloating over the convulsions of youth and beauty, I could have thanked you; even tho' I might have heard his groans and could not have helped him till he died in your hands.—For, then he would have gone up with clean hands, to witness before God against his murderer. But now you have broken his will, you have debased his soul, and defaced the image of God in him, and what can you do more? You have already broken their hearts, and perhaps laid them in the grave. And must I model my phrase with the technical nicety of a special plea? I cannot do it.—And so we treat the traffic in ardent spirit."

An elderly fat gentleman, in discussing a warm beef-steak at a Highland inn, called to the waiting boy, "Donald, bring me more bread for I eat a great deal of bread to my steak." Donald answered, with much modest simplicity, "Ay, and please your honour, and ye eat a great deal of steak to your bread."

Spirited Reply.—A poor fellow rescued half drowned, from a river, was asked to take some spirits and water. "No, I thank you," replied he, "I have had water enough already, I'll take the spirits alone."

Penitence.—When the Cholera first broke out at Haddington, the inhabitants resolved to repent them of their sins by proclaiming a fast. A day was accordingly appointed, but in the interim the Cholera disappeared, and the worthy citizens thought no more of the fast, following the example of a high (or low) authority.—"The Devil fell sick, the Devil a Monk would be; The Devil got well, the Devil a Monk was he." The Cholera, however, re-appeared, and the Haddingtonians determined to fast in right good earnest.

SELECT PROVERBS OF ALL NATIONS.

Clowns are best in their own company, but gentlemen are best every where else.

Contempt is the sharpest reproof.

Craft, counting all things, bringeth nothing home.

Cautious men live drudges to die wretches. Contempt will sooner kill an injury than revenge.

Drinking water neither makes a man sick, nor in debt, nor his wife a widow.

Drive thy business; let not that drive thee. Draw not thy bow before thine arrow be fix'd.

Do not close a letter without reading, or drink water without seeing it.—Spanish.

Enough is a feast, too much a vanity.

Every one should sweep before his own door.

Every man is the son of his own work.

Every one must live by his trade.

Every one thinks he has more than his share of brains.

Expect nothing from him who promises a great deal.—Italian.

Fancy may bolt bran, and think it flour.

Fine dressing, is like a fine house swept before the windows.

For mad words, deaf ears.

Fortune can take nothing from us but what she gave.

Fortune knocks once at least at every man's door.

Good words cost nothing, but are worth much.

Go not for every grief to the physician, for every quarrel to the lawyer, nor for every thirst to the pot.—Italian.

Grieving for misfortunes is adding gall to wormwood.

The crooked streets of Boston are proverbial. Not many years since, says the New Bedford Gazette, the town of—sent a Representative to the General Court, who had never been in that city of tortuosities. He started at the usual time, for the capital, to watch over the interests of his constituents, who were not a little surprised at seeing him back in less than a fortnight after he set out. On being asked the cause of his return, he replied, that he "staid in the city ten days—wore out his boots—eat up all his bread and cheese—could not find the State House—and so he thought it was best to return and report progress."

Fuddlesome.—The Boston Merc. Journal contains some notice of a machine which has been invented to let tipplers know when they are getting too drunk to walk. It gives a smart box on the ears when the bacchanal reaches a certain stage in his guzzling.

A traveller on the continent, visiting a celebrated cathedral, was shown by the Sacristan among other marvels, a dirty opaque phial.—After eyeing it some time, the traveller said, "Do you call this a relic?" "Sir," said the Sacristan indignantly, "it contains some of the darkness that Moses spread over the land of Egypt."

Important to Farmers.—Mr. Jenks of the Nantucket Inq., very gravely accounts for the fact that pork is so very plenty in the Western States, by declaring that the pigs' tails are cut off and planted every season, and that the 'yield' is prodigious.

General Dumes Gerard, in the French expedition to Egypt, was we are told, in bed ill of the plague when the revolt of Cairo broke out. Though he was supposed to be dying fast, he jumped out of bed, mounted his horse in his shirt and nightcap, rode into the melee, slew a dozen at least of the insurgent Arabs with his own hand, and was cured of the disease by the exercise.

A countryman sowing his ground, two smart fellows riding that way, one of them called to him with an insolent air, "Well, honest fellow, said he, 'tis your business to sow, but we reap the fruits of your labour." To which the countryman replied, "It's very likely you may, for I am sowing hemp."

Let no sensitive, self-indulgent person imagine that Richard Winton's life was miserable, because he was tied and bound by the strong chain of purpose to a perpetual course of self-denying duties—because enjoyment was postponed to a future day, and his mature manhood passed in a state of comparative discipline and drudgery. He had less leisure than he liked; for though the antithesis of a mere man of taste, he could have employed leisure in a highly creditable to his intellect. Poetry, criticism, and fiction he was certainly conversant with in a very limited manner, but a man may perchance be an honourable though a fascinating member of society, who yet esteems such productions in the light of toys for grown up children—a species of intellectual bat and ball with which he has no time to amuse himself. But our realist quarrelled with no one for finding that delight in exercise of imagination, which he himself could only find in action: nay, he was willing to admit, that in its highest efforts imagination was capable of lofty use, and deserving of heroic praise. But the making taste a mere aid to luxury and excuse for indolence, making imagination a pretence for being unhappy, he hated and scorned; and the refinement that esteems every one vulgar who can condescend to be happy and useful in this homely world, he ridiculed without compunction. His attention was drawn to the subject by the interest he took in the welfare of a clever, interesting, but not healthy-minded youth a brother of Sophia's—he looked over the authors whom the boy made his apostles, and found Rousseau, the "self-torturing, wild enthusiast," at their head. His comments were somewhat in the style of Mr. Borchell's on the super-eminant gentility of Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Scroggs and her friend of quality, but some of his remarks were supported by reasons, and by a display of candour, very tolerable in a determined man of fact.

"My dear boy," said the censor, "I am willing to admit that my own mind, from natural construction, and from the tendency of circumstances, is deficient in a certain susceptibility to graces of style and play of fancy. No colloquation of words or images would make me thrill either with rapture or horror and all the fiction that ever was put up in calf-skin, to me is fiction—nothing more. You may say that I am very like honest Nicholas Blount, who affronted young Walter Raleigh by considering the Thames a very good river, and the sun a very good light; and I don't mean to say but that a little more imagination might improve me; but, situated as I am, perhaps I secretly dote on its absence. Be that as it may, do, my dear good lad, 'clear your mind of cant'—that especial branch of cant I mean which portrays taste and genius in hatbands and scarves following the funeral of departed happiness."

"Mr. Winton, this is not fair. The melancholy of sensibility is not selfish; for its main cause is the presence of evil that we may lament, but cannot remedy."

"Yes, in some measure you may. Flannel waistcoats will keep out cold; food will alleviate hunger."

"Mere bodily suffering?—the mind; the mind; but your reasoners always despise mental afflictions."

"Young man, I despise no suffering; the self-inflicted tortures derived from the imagination are not imaginary; would they were! But I do and will despise the spirit of glorying in them, as proofs of power and signs of superiority, and which, even when awakened to a moral consciousness of their folly and evil, refuses to minister to itself. Sir, men may talk as eloquently as they please concerning ruined minds and broken hearts, but unless there be physical disease, the human being is contemptible who does not, in some degree, lift himself, or rather, suffer Providence to lift him, out of any state of despondency, however low. Melancholy is totally opposed to greatness, to reason, to religion. No man ever achieved any thing worth talking about, however superior his intellect to begin with, who had not in general a healthy state of spirits, resulting from a hand full of employment, and a head not above it. You cannot fancy Martin Luther in a fit of sadness the leaves that are green in spring turn yellow in autumn; nor can you fancy Lord Catham praying, like one of your favorites, to be 'a dead leaf,' or 'a swift cloud,' to fly with the west wind, not for the sake of seeing the world, but in order to be unconscious and passive!"

"Mr. Winton, you are unjust; you do not understand us. People who regard only surface by things may be happy: the present, with its passing pageantry, contents them; but those who pierce below that surface—"

"And refuse to pierce the clouds above them," interrupted the determined antagonist, "cannot very well help being lachrymose members of society. Now, William, will you favour me, your friend, though, as you think, a very rough one, by writing down, in juxtaposition, the sorrows you have suffered, and the worthy deeds you have done."

"I am speaking, Sir, of the sufferings we behold; the change—the blight—the weariness—the restlessness—the satiety."

"Bless my heart, William, how many more acquaintances you have in the world than I have! Well then, as you are only philanthropically melancholy, fill the two columns with

parallel notices of the sorrows you have witnessed, and the efforts—efforts, mind, not wishes—that you have made to lessen their number, and if you make out a good case, I will in future believe that St. Paul preached the gospel, that Alfred cleared his kingdom of the Danes, and Peter the Great reformed his people, all as our poor townsman Shatterton sang—

"All under the willow tree."

"But Sir, it is impossible for me to resemble any of the examples you conjure up for my edification. I am not an apostle, and never shall be a king."

"Fair and softly, William; no one expects miracles; but you can do your duty in that state of life in which you are placed, and then, trust the word of a man who has had his trials, you will take a sounder view of human existence, and find that it contains enough to make us ultimately willing to leave it, it also contains enough to make us comfortable while we remain in it."

"All which has nothing to do with our opening argument, relative to imaginative literature; what is beautiful in that will always in the main be mournful. Happiness does not yield such rich materials for the purposes of poetry as sorrow."

"Then let us be satisfied with prose."

"That is a verbal quibble, because even the prose of imaginative minds must be full of poetry."

"I believe, in my conscience, my young man, that you are libelling a faculty of the human mind, and I trust time will show you that you do. I think a time will come when you will delight more than you do now in the representation of states of moral triumph, struggles with temptation and suffering, but eventual conquest. You will better love the delineations of 'melancholy fear subdued by faith'—the portraits of the better part of our nature subduing the baser—delirious passion, fantastic woes, and theatrical remorse, will not form your staple plots of fiction; beauty and sorrow will, I confidently hope, sue out a divorce, love and death will be suffered to have a separate existence. Ah, you may laugh, but your favorite heroes will have infinitely less of the cap-and-feather air of desperation, joined to the green and yellow, look of melancholy; but now, good morning, for I can't waste another moment on the subject; remember the columns."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 21, 1834.

Our opponents ought to receive praise at our hands whenever they deserve it. They claim it for what they are pleased to term an instance of forbearance on their part, that when application was made the other day for an increase of the capital stock of the Maine Bank, the opposition with a magnanimity beyond all praise, omitted to introduce the question of the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States, and forebore to spend some weeks in the discussion of that question. Those who are aware of the vast quantity of talent possessed by the opposition in our Legislature may perhaps be surprised that so favorable an opportunity for displaying it should be omitted by them. When we reflect that the same subject is now being talked about in Congress, and the difficulty which the Bank editors find in inventing any thing new on the subject, the memorial of the board of directors being almost worn out by repetition, and are aware as we all must be of the flood of light which would have been thrown upon this difficult subject, and the large supply of fresh materials that would have been furnished to Congress by a discussion of the question here, all must admire the forbearance of the opposition orators in our Legislature. This admiration will be increased when we take into view the flagrant patriotism of that party, and remember how entirely they are devoted to the good of the state and the best interests of the country—how ready they have shown themselves at all times to sacrifice time and money (of the State) to the welfare of the country when not inconsistent with their own party views and purposes. Deeply must Messrs. Clay and McDuffie regret the aid they have lost at this important crisis, for the forbearance of their partisans in the Legislature of Maine, were not the patriotism and disinterestedness of the distinguished leaders of the opposition in both branches of the Legislature placed beyond doubt, some might insinuate that the Bank had been less liberal in its discounts in this section of the country than wisdom would have dictated. At any rate we cannot but lament that like Sancho Panza they should have suffered by their silence, so many good things to perish in their own breasts, which might have been uttered. Out of respect to the motives by they have been actuated we are unwilling that they should lose the praise which they so eminently deserve.

CONGRESS.

The removal of the Deposits continues to be the order of the day at Washington, and from appearances this subject will occupy the attention of Congress for a month or six weeks to come. Nothing new is elicited by the discussion, and one who has read the reasons of the Secretary for the removal and the memorials

of the Board of Directors will learn little new by perusing all the speeches that may be uttered on both sides. The minds of the respective members are undoubtedly made up on this question long since, and it is not to be expected that they will be changed by delay or debate. Perhaps the Bank wishes for time to apply some more powerful arguments and to find, if possible, some weak point where its secret and corrupting influence may be brought to bear with effect. The prospect is in favor of a long session. Besides the Bank question we find little of interest thus far.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings of the Legislature as published in our paper contain all that we find interesting or important in the business before them. The Committees are now engaged in maturing and investigating those subjects which will form the most important acts of the Session. They are beginning to make their reports and soon we may expect a decision of the various questions presented to them. We observe nothing hitherto deserving particular notice. They have spent about \$500 in determining whether the draftsman shall have \$2 or \$3 per diem. We do not think the employment of a person to draft Bills at all necessary. There always are or should be persons enough capable and willing to perform that service.

There will be a Session of the Court of Common Pleas in this town on Tuesday next.

Legislature of Maine.

FOURTEENTH SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 9. The Bill providing for the further limitation of certain actions, yesterday laid upon the table by Mr. Cogswell was read and referred to the Joint Standing Committee on the Judiciary.

The Petition of Greenleaf White et al. for an Act of Incorporation and leave to erect a dam across the Kennebec River, at or near the Island above the Kennebec Bridge in Augusta, was read and referred to the Joint select committee on the Petition of Thomas Carleton, et al.

The Secretary of State came in and laid upon the table a written message from the Governor, transmitting a request from the President of the United States, through the Secretary of War that the State of Maine would cede to the United States the jurisdiction over the Arsenal lands in Augusta. Read and on motion of Mr. Cogswell, referred, with accompanying document, to the Joint Standing Committee on the Judiciary.

Friday, Jan. 10. The act to incorporate the Stroudwater Mill Dam Company, was read a second time, and passed to be engrossed. The Bill fixing the compensation of Clerks of Courts and giving further remedies on Clerk's Bonds, came up from the House, referred to a Joint Select Committee. The Senate concurred, and joined Messrs. Farnsworth, Faribault, Allen, Bradbury and Brown.

On motion of Mr. Bradbury, Ordered, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act passed June 25, 1820, establishing the duties of certain officers therein named, or that part of said act, which requires Justices of the Peace to pay a duty of \$5 for their commission.

Monday, Jan. 13. On motion of Mr. Emmons, an act additional regulating judicial process and proceedings, returned by the Governor with his objections, was taken up and referred to the Joint Select Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Emmons, Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the admission of minors to practice law in the Court of Common Pleas and Supreme Judicial Court of this State.

The Secretary of State came in and laid upon the table a communication from the Governor, transmitting copies of the first and second sections of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, together with a resolution of that State, upon the subject of abolition of lotteries—also copies of sundry documents and a law of Massachusetts upon the same subject. Read and ordered to lie on the table. Adj.

Tuesday, Jan. 14. Petitions of Henry Jones for legislative relief in a suit now pending, and for restitution of his property taken by authority of Land Agent; of Peter H. Greene et al. for a new County—were read and referred to appropriate Committees.

Various petitions from the House, read and referred to the appropriate Standing Committees in concurrence.

The Resolve relating to the Public lands, returned by the Governor with his objections to approving the same, was taken up.

The question was then put—Shall the Resolve pass?—and decided in the negative, all the Senators present saying nay—and so the Resolve was lost.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Mr. Cobb from the Committee on Incorporation of Towns, on Petitions of part of the inhabitants of Oisfield, Harrison, Bridgton, Sebago and Raymond, that they may be incorporated into a town, reported Order of Notice by serving upon the Clerks of those several towns an attested copy of the petition and order, that they may appear at the next session of the Legislature and shew cause, if any they have, why

the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted. Read and accepted.

Thursday, Jan. 16. Mr. Groton, from the Committee to employ a Draftsman, reported, that Mr. Redington had declined serving at \$2 per day—that Mr. John Potter made proposals to perform the duties at \$3 per day commencing the 16th Jan.—that Asa Redington, Jr. proposed to perform the duties at the same rate commencing with the 6th inst. The Senate recommitted the report with instruction to contract with John Potter on the terms proposed by him.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, Ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of altering or abolishing an "Act to abolish special pleading," passed March, 1831.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 9. On motion of Mr. Phelps of Fairfield, the Bill for regulation of Clerks fees was referred to a select committee of one from each County—and Messrs Phelps of Fairfield, Woodman of Buxton, Goff of Danville, Bridge of Dresden, Small of Monmouth, Haines of Trenton, Thayer of Paris, Eastman of Dexter, Harkness of Camden, and Hobart of Edwards were appointed the Committee.

The Bill relating to Highways was taken from the Judiciary Committee and referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of one from each county on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join, and a message was sent to the Senate informing them of the same. Messrs Allen of Sebec, Hunt of Unity, Wyman of Stetson, Dollier of Kingfield, Parris of Buckfield, Hardy of Deer Isle, Ross of New Sharon, Shaw of Wiscasset, Kimball of Portland, Hubbard of North Berwick, were appointed on the part of the House.

Friday, Jan. 10. Report of the Special Committee of the House, to whom was referred the Resolve authorizing the Governor to appoint agents to protect the timber lands of the State, that the same ought not to pass, was read and accepted.

Monday, Jan. 13. Petition of Cullen Sawtelle, Register of Probate in Somerset county, for increase of salary, came from the Senate, referred to Joint Select committee. The House concurred and joined on their part the delegation from the county of Somerset.

On motion of Mr. Hyde.

Ordered, That the Joint Standing committee on Literature and Literary institutions inquire into the expediency of repealing a law passed March 4th, 1833, entitled an Act additional to an Act to provide for the education of youth. [The first section of the Act proposed to be repealed, provides that the sums received by the State as a tax on Banks, excepting \$1000 paid to the Parsonsfield Seminary, shall hereafter be appropriated to the support of primary schools. The other sections of the Act relate to the manner of ascertaining the number of scholars in the several districts, and also to the manner of distributing the sum aforesaid among the several schools.]

Tuesday, Jan. 14. Mr. Vose from the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, reported the Bill to increase the capital stock of the Portland Marine Railway Company, without amendment, and it was read a third time and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Cilley from the same committee, reported the Bill further in addition to an act to incorporate the Maine Stage Company and it was read a third time and passed to be engrossed.

Wednesday Jan. 15. Mr. Jewett of Portland, inquired what progress had been made by the Committee appointed to employ a Draftsman. He said the Legislature experienced great inconvenience for want of some person to perform the duties of that station.

Mr. Goff from the Committee on the subject, stated that the Committee had first contracted with Asa Redington, Jr. at \$3 per day, and reported accordingly; that the Senate had amended their report by striking out \$3 and inserting \$2 and accepting the report as amended; that the House has concurred with the Senate in that proceeding; that Mr. Redington had declined serving for less than \$3 per day; that afterwards the House had reconsidered its vote concurring with the Senate, and recommitted the subject, but he was not aware that the Senate had acted upon the subject since the last step taken by the House. Of course the committee had made no progress since the recommendation.

On motion of Mr. Dumont, Ordered, That the committee to employ a Draftsman be instructed to contract with Asa Redington, Jr. at \$3 per day.

Tuesday, Jan. 16. Petition of James H. Varnum et al. for a division of the Ministerial Fund in Rumford was referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of Messrs Bolster, McCrate, Lawrence, Hutchins, Lamb, Carrier of Lyman, Metcalf, Knight, and Judkins of Hallowell, with such as the Senate may join.

Bill defining the time in which Public Statutes shall take effect was read twice and tomorrow assigned. [It provides that Statutes shall be published within 20 days after their enactment, & take effect 20 days after their publication.] Bill to incorporate the City of Bangor reported by Mr. Call from the Special Committee on that subject, was read a first and second time, and on motion of Mr. Cilley, after some debate laid on the table and 300 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Legislature.

A gentleman of Cork ordered his man to call him at six o'clock; but he awakened him at four. Being asked the reason, he replied—He came to tell him he had two hours longer to sleep.

Gen. Duff Green arrived at Charleston on the 16th, and was received with great pomp and circumstance by his brother nullies at the Circus. The nullies are adepts at "ground and lofty tumbling."

22d CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 6. ALEXANDER PORTER, Senator elect from Louisiana, appeared to-day and took his seat.

A message from the President of the United States was received, enclosing a communication from the American Consul at Tangier, stating that he had accepted from the Emperor of Morocco a present of a Lion, &c. which was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Silsbee presented a memorial from inhabitants of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, &c. praying for a breakwater in Sandy Bay; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill from the House making appropriations in part, for the support of Government for the year 1834, with sundry amendments.

On the motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate proceeded to consider the amendments. The amendments were then agreed to, as in Committee of the whole, and were reported, and concurred in, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, enclosing the commissions of Mr. Duane and Mr. Taney, required by a call of the Senate; which were ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. McKean presented a memorial from Philadelphia, praying that the public deposits may be hereafter made in the United States Bank; also another memorial from a bank to the same effect, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. King asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill granting a township of land to each of certain States therein named for the purpose of female education, which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

The bill making appropriation, in part, for the support of Government, for the year 1834, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.

The Vice President, having announced the special order, being the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the removal of the deposits—

Mr. Benton resumed his remarks in support of the measure, and in reply to Mr. Clay, and continued his remarks until 3 o'clock, when, without coming to a conclusion, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Shepley offered the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the repair of the Military Road constructed by the United States in the State of Maine, leading from the river Mattanawcook to Houlton.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the Senate, any information within the Department, showing the injury done by storms, during the month of December last to the pier on the western side of the entrance to Kennebec river in the State of Maine, and the necessity of an immediate repair; and to finish an estimate of the sum required to make the necessary repairs.

The bill making appropriation, in part, for the support of government, for the year 1834, as amended, was read a third time, and passed.

Thursday, Jan. 9. In the Senate, Mr. Poinceter presented a resolution, which was adopted requesting the President to cause to be laid before the Senate a schedule of the several articles received by the Ministers, Consuls, or other Agents of the Government of the U. States at Foreign Courts, as presents from the Governments at which they were respectfully accredited, and by them deposited in the Department of State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 6. A number of petitions and memorials were presented.

Mr. Hoister presented the memorial of a number of citizens of Pennsylvania, submitting to the consideration of Congress two projects, entitled in their estimation to be considered national improvements, viz. the construction of a steambot navigation between the seaboard and the lake, from the Chesapeake bay, up the Susquehanna river, and through Seneca lake, and Oswego river, to Lake Ontario, and a connection between Michigan lake and the Illinois river. For the execution of which works the memorialists pray Congress to make an appropriation, or to have such surveys and estimates made of the same as will enable a definite action to be made thereon at their next session. Its reference to the Committee on Roads and canals was moved, and it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Selden presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of the city of New York, setting forth the deranged state of the currency, and calling upon Congress to apply the necessary remedy.

Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, asked leave of the House to offer a resolution. To this leave unanimously consent being necessary, and it being objected that the object of the resolution was to prevent collision and conflict between the Government of the United States and the State of Alabama on the subject of certain Indian treaties.

The rule was thereupon suspended—yeas

115, nays 16.

Mr. Lewis then offered the following: Resolved, That the committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the provision of the treaty of March 1832, with the Creek tribe of Indians in the state of Alabama, be inconsistent with the sovereign right of jurisdiction of said state within its limits; and whether the execution of said treaty has so far conflicted, or is likely to conflict, with the operations of the laws of said state over the country ceded by such treaty; and if so to inquire whether some act of legislation, consistent with the right of said Indians, may not be necessary to prevent such conflict, and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

After some debate the Resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

PRESENTS FROM FOREIGN POWERS.

The chair presented to the House the following message from the President of the United States, received by the hands of Maj. Donelson. Washington, Jan. 6, 1834.

To the House of Representatives:

I communicate to congress an extract of a letter recently received from James R. Leib, Consul of the United States at Tangier, by which it appears that that officer has been induced to receive from the Emperor of Morocco a present of a lion and two horses, which he holds as belonging to the United States. There being no funds at the disposal of the Executive, applicable to the objects stated by Mr. Leib, I submit the whole subject to the consideration of congress, for such direction as in their wisdom may seem proper. I have directed instructions to be given to all our ministers and agents abroad, requiring that in future, unless previously authorized by congress, they will not under any circumstances, accept presents of any description from any foreign State.

I deem it proper, on this occasion, to invite the attention of congress to the presents which have heretofore been made to our public officers, and which have been deposited, under the orders of the Government, in the Department of state. These articles are altogether useless to the Government, and the care and the preservation of them in the Department of State are attended with considerable inconvenience.

That provision of the Constitution, which forbids any officer, without the consent of congress to accept any present from any foreign Power, may be considered as having been satisfied by the surrender of the articles to the Government and they might now be disposed of by congress to those for whom they were originally intended or to their heirs, with obvious propriety in both cases, and in the latter would be received as grateful memorials of the character of the present.

As under the positive order now given, similar presents cannot heretofore be received, even for the purpose of being placed at the disposal of the Government, I recommend to congress to authorize by law that the articles already in the department of state shall be delivered to the persons to whom they were originally presented, if living, and to the heirs of such as may have died.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The message was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, and

The House then adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 10, 1834.

In the House, bills authorizing the purchase of live oak frames for a frigate and sloop of war and for other purposes, and authorizing the President of the U. S. to direct transfers of appropriations in the naval service under certain circumstances, were read twice & committed.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to transfer the Secretary of the Treasury's Report on the Deposits to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Binney resumed the floor, and brought to a close the speech commenced by him on Tuesday.

When Mr. Binney concluded, Mr. Cambreleng, after a few prefatory remarks, moved the Previous Question, which the House refused (108 to 89) to order. The subject therefore continues to be the order of the day. Mr. Cambreleng has the floor, but waived his right to proceed, in order to let the painful General Appropriation Bills be considered.

In House of Representatives, considerable private business was transacted. The order of the day was stated to be the consideration of Mr. Selden's motion, as amended, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, forthwith to purchase or otherwise redeem the 5 per cent. stocks of the United States, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to place under the control of said Commissioners, such funds not otherwise required for the purposes of the Government, as shall be necessary for that object; and in case of deficiency, to sell so much of the stock of the Bank of the U. S. belonging to the Government, as will enable them to complete the purchase.

This resolution was debated by Messrs. Stewart and Selden. Mr. Selden, (Bank,) having stated that there was a balance in the Treasury of above \$9,000,000, Mr. Lane of Indiana said—

I rise, not for the purpose of taking any part in the debate before us, but to congratulate the House on the recovery of the lost Treasury of the United States. Where is the Treasury? It has long been asked by all. Where is the Treasury? ay, where is the Treasury? The Treasury is at length found. The President has seized it from the grasp of those with whom it was lost, and borne it off in triumph. The Government can now preserve the Treasury; the people can know where it is to be found; and the nation can have the advantage of it.

Miss Milton recovered. day he sees beloved and by its safety bers. When rifle of a d the Treasur House; but covory of th Let there be that the Tre ished. After som agreed to. Monday.

DEAR Sir, ing you, that House of Re on Commerce \$15,000 for in Portland. paratively, on probably see Mr. South the Senate, again to-day. In the Hou marks, and reply. The advo themselves u ing of de-pa-rations. Th become our ing, our imm cannot be d right and duty life would be, at this junct fear, or any to him. No life; but while the people. He makes h The pause, sands "Stands fix'd Where all in Yours

Mr. Todd arrived and h general reme-bine as much integrity, as in this State. the council to be equally They are rep radical charac active in the identified with this year bee forces of the They are pre has its air op ed they will u any wholesom demands. U ceptive, there ity, or time se-tion... It is o of such thing minded men heartily sick, scheme of att How detestabl to such a cou-ministration of appointments, to always giv friend over a clearly public-ly this rule, I m honest and s-osition, may upon the subj the job print-see had report-mer printers, upon paying a they performe of the opposi-recommended, federal editors Mr. Abbot of commitment, candour, "the price for its fair that the priter from th if he was in right to do se-let from ever House concu the federal me-recommitment accepting the setting voice, mention only It goes to sh the system of grovelling id last fallen. I have bee which the opp-ernor's Messa-not so much of the federa detake to go-ous approbati-ly, even vent notes in Jar-m was the case

Nine millions of the people's money have been recovered. Old Hickory can rejoice every day he sees it, and the people can look to their beloved and determined President, to guarantee its safety from the speculations of bank jobbers. What complaint can there be about the title of a debt, while there are nine millions in the Treasury? I will not longer detain the House; but to congratulate them on the recovery of the lost Treasury of the U. States. Let there be great joy from Georgia to Maine, that the Treasury is rich and bountifully replenished.

After some further debate the resolution was agreed to. The House adjourned over to Monday.

From the Eastern Argus.

Washington January, 9, 1834.

DEAR SIR—I have the pleasure of informing you that a bill has been reported to the House of Representatives from the Committee on Commerce, proposing an appropriation of \$15,000 for the erection of a Marine Hospital in Portland. It will stand quite early, comparatively, on the docket of the House, and will probably secure an early consideration.

Mr. Southard has not closed his speech in the Senate, though he has occupied the floor again to-day.

In the House Mr. Binney completed his remarks, and Mr. Cambreleng has the floor in reply.

The advocates of the Bank are working themselves up, (out of Congress) into a feeling of desperation which exceeds all former occasions. Threats are resorted to, such as will become our country and age. But while living, our immutably patriotic Chief Magistrate cannot be driven from his own convictions of right and duty. He cannot be terrified. His life would be too long, surely, if he could shrink at this juncture from his integrity either through fear, or any other weakness that is unnatural to him. Violent hands may deprive him of life; but while life shall last he will be true to the people.

"He makes himself what nature destined him—"

"The pause, the central point to thousand thousands—"

"Stands fixed and stable, like a firm-built column—"

"Where all may press with joy and confidence!"

Yours truly, in haste

Augusta, January 14, 1834.

Mr. Todd.—The new Councilors have all arrived and been qualified. It is a matter of general remark that the new Council will combine as much talent, intelligence, and political integrity, as any former council ever assembled in this State. What you know to be true of the Councilor from your own district is said to be equally true of every one at the board. They are republicans of the most staunch and radical character. All are said to have been active in the late struggles of the party, and identified with the political triumph which has this year been achieved over the combined forces of the disorganizers and federalists. They are prepared to see that political usury has its fair operation. It is confidently believed they will not shrink from carrying into effect any wholesome reforms which public sentiment demands. Unless all appearances prove deceptive, there will be little of truckling, timidity, or time serving, under the new administration. It is to be devoutly hoped that the day of such things has passed away. Honorable minded men of all parties have become sick, heartily sick, of the weak and ungenerous scheme of attempting to purr off enemies. How detestable is the cowardice which prompts to such a course! The only rule that any administration can safely adopt with regard to its appointments, is when qualifications are equal, to always give the preference to a political friend over a political enemy. To show how clearly public sentiment sanctions the justice of this rule, I might advert to the remarks of an honest and straight forward member of the opposition, made the other day, in the House, upon the subject of employing a printer to do the job printing for the State. The Committee had reported in favor of employing the former printers, I. Berry & Co. upon condition upon paying a fair compensation for whatever they performed. A warm and asty member of the opposition attempted to get the report recommitted, that Mr. Severance and other federal editors might hand in proposals. But Mr. Abbot of Vassalborough, opposed the recommendation, saying, with much frankness and candour, "that the State should pay a fair price for its printing, and that it was equally fair that the party in power should select a printer from their own political friends. That if he was in the majority he should claim the right to do so. It was what was to be expected from every party." &c. So fully did the House concur in his views that scarcely half the federal members would rise to vote for the recommendation, and upon the final question of accepting the report, there was hardly a dissenting voice. This circumstance is worthy of mention only as illustrating my former position. It goes to show the just contempt into which the system of compromise—the dastardly and grovelling "doctrine of half and half"—has at last fallen.

I have been much amused at the manner in which the opposition presses have met the Governor's Message. The organ of the Junto had not so much as a word of comment. Some of the federal editors, not daring at first to undertake to go against the general and spontaneous approbation with which the people received it, even went so far as to raise a few faint notes in harmony with the public voice. Such was the case with the sagacious editor of the

Journal. But now a week or more has gone by by his ventures to find fault. He has discovered that the compliment to the energy and patriotism of President Jackson, as displayed in his conduct towards the Southern Nullifiers, is out of place—"in bad taste." A studied and doubt have better pleased his opponents. They are provoked that they have no longer any room left to raise suspicion against Mr. Dunlap by boldly charging him with being a Nullifier.

Petition after petition keeps pouring in for some change in legislation, or for the furtherance of some new local project. The Legislature is likely to have a busy time of it. But the committees are at work; and there seems to be a general disposition for labor among the members. One act has already been passed and approved, viz: the act increasing the capital stock of the Maine Bank. It was anticipated by many that the friends of the U. S. Bank would show fight on this occasion, as the Maine Bank has keeping of the Deposites, which were formerly lodged in the Branch at Portland. The act, however, passed unquestioned. The circumstance is a conclusive proof that the Bank Monarch's subjects, in the Maine Legislature, are either few or faint hearted.

Yours, CIVIS.

FROM THE ARGUS.

Washington City, Jan. 6, 1834.

DEAR SIR—In the Senate Mr. Benton has continued his speech to day on the Bank question—but did not finish. He will do so tomorrow. He has sustained throughout most admirably the character which I gave you of his first day's performance. Every man ought to read this production, when it shall have come from the press revised. Mr. B. is so punctilious, that he will not add a word for the press to send out, which was not spoken. Nor would I have him do so. If the public can have it as it came from his lips, it will be a rich treat.

In the House, Mr. Lewis of Alabama introduced a resolution relative to the removal of the intruders in that State upon the Indian lands. He denounced the measures of the Administration upon the subject, in a set speech of something like an hour, composed of all the rough and tumble sentences—of all the "sound and fury signifying nothing" (have I got it right?) that five days of hard industry could collect. Mr. Jones of Georgia followed upon the same side and in nearly the same temperance. The subject however was postponed until to-morrow—or rather laid upon the table, by ayes 110, noes 107.

The pressure of business excluded Mr. Binney from commencing his argument in favor of Mr. McDuffie's deposit re-argument. Mr. Davis lost the promised opportunity of resuming his resolution in favor of the 'Roman citizen' who has been reformed from the office of sub-clerk in the House. The poor memorialist has had the office only 14 years, at a salary of \$1500 per annum! It really appears to be a common law principle here, paramount to all constitutional law, that every man who once obtains an office in this District has an undoubted right—"a vested right" as federal lawyers would say, to hold it for life and after death to have it transferred to his oldest male heir! So then, if they are divest of it or interrupted in it while living, they have an undoubted right to demand—yes, to demand a restoration of it from Congress. The democrats of New England understand matters differently. And long may they continue to do so. Yours truly, CIVIL.

From the Suco Democrat.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1834.

Mr. CONDON.—The debates in both Houses of Congress on the question of the Bank deposits continue and bid fair to equal the long winded debater a few years since on Foot's Resolution. Speeches are measured off at a rate of one in two, three or four days, according to the wind or speed of the speaker. In the House of Representatives, two days (Fridays and Saturdays) are appropriated to private bills, and Mondays are taken up in presenting petitions. One speech a week, is therefore the rate of progress making on this subject, which was declared at the beginning of the Session, to require immediate action to relieve the community from an unexampled pressure. Instead of immediate action as at first urged, the object now seems to be to delay, till all the powers of the Bank can be brought to bear on Congress, through the pressure on the money market, from whatever cause that pressure may arise, aided by the representations of kindred or disappointed banks and associations of party politicians. Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade are also enlisted into this service. Bodies of men who have heretofore been hallooing at the top of their lungs for the Government to let them alone, and suffer them to manage their own affairs in their own way, are praying the interference of Congress for their relief because the Government has, in managing their revenue, seen fit to remove the money in the Treasury, from the vaults on one side of the street to vaults on the other. It is not a little curious to compare the representations now made by these associations of the unexampled and uninterrupted prosperity of the trade and commerce of the country ever since the establishment of the United States Bank, with their former predictions and representations of the prostration and ruin of these branches of industry, by the passage or repeal of tariff laws during the same period. One day all is havoc and ruin, and then all is prosperity and success, and all this in remarkable coincidence

with the political movements of the time. To read these petitions, one unacquainted with what has been, would be led to suppose that there never had, during these halcyon days of the Bank facilities, been any revulsions in trade, any depression in the market, or pressure and scarcity of money.

Mr. Webster has given notice that he shall in due time move to refer Mr. Clay's resolution to the Committee of Finance. Thus, if effected, he will be rid of giving a direct vote on them. This course is precisely that moved by Mr. Polk in the House on the same subject, and which has been thus far resisted without being encumbered with specific instructions.

Notwithstanding so much time is taken up in this deposite discussion, the Committees have been busy in maturing a mass of business, and many bills have made some progress, especially those of a private character. Indeed this part of the legislation of Congress is rapidly increasing. If it continues so to increase a perpetual Session will shortly be requisite to act on them all, and then there will scarcely be time to act promptly.

Yours &c.

From the Washington Globe.

One would think that the very manner in which the Bank has brought its case before the representatives of the States and the people, would convince them of its guilt, and elicit an unanimous sentence of condemnation. But what do we see? The great nullifier Major General McDuffie in one House, and his "great ally," the Bank's attorney and candidate for the Presidency in the other, pick up the Bank statement from their tables, "printed for the use of the Stockholders," and without the slightest inquiry into its truth, retail its falsehoods and "sophistries" in their speeches, as every word had been established by an officer investigating in both Houses! Any one who reads the recent Bank Manifesto, and the speeches of these two champions, will find that all their principal arguments and pretended facts, are derived from that false and infamous document. They are in the schemes of the Bank. They are not statements, but advocates. They are not vindicating innocence, but helping guilt to escape. They call upon the Senators and Representatives to take the statements of the Bank as they do—pick them up from their tables—have no investigation, make no inquiry—but act upon allegations not even officially addressed to them, and on such evidence condemn the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Government Directors, to the removal of the deposits, and vote their restoration! Is it possible that either House can be brought up to a final vote without the least investigation, and without even an official denial from the Bank, that the allegations made by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Government Directors, are true?

The Bank is charged to Congress with loaning out \$25,000,000 in sixteen months, with the view of obtaining political power over the country, and has not denied it. It is charged with illegally interfering with the payment of the public debts, and has not denied it. It is charged with substantially owning, and with its money supporting some of the principal presses of the country, and has not denied it. It is charged with loaning large sums to editors without security, and has not denied it. It is charged with making upon the Government an unjust and wicked demand for damages, and has not denied it. It is charged with excluding the Government Directors from all the important business of the institution, and has not denied it. It is charged with violating the charter by transacting business in committees of three or four, when the law requires seven members of the Board to form a quorum for the transaction of business, and has not denied it. It is charged with spending about \$100,000 in employing writers, printers, binders, packers, and distributors of documents and papers to influence the last Presidential election, and has not denied it. It is charged with spending about \$20,000 of this money through its President, for purposes so foul, that he has been excused from rendering vouchers, and has not denied it. It is charged with a determination of persisting in this corrupt and wicked course of expenditure, and has not denied it. It is charged with wantonly and unnecessarily bringing distress on the country, with a view of operating upon the Government, and has not denied it. It is charged with gross partiality towards certain favored debtors, exempting them from curtailments which it imposes on others, and has not denied it.

All of these charges have been OFFICIALLY MADE TO CONGRESS. What have they, in explanation or reply? NOT A WORD. The Bank Manifesto is not before Congress, and cannot be made a ground of official action. There is not before Congress, or on its files, records, or journals, a single word calling in question any of these charges. Officially, they must be considered as ADMITTED, so long as they are not denied by the Bank, and no step is taken to investigate them.

What is it that the Bank orators now ask the two Houses to do? Why, to acquit the Bank, when all the charges of abuse and corruption stand admitted on their journals. They wish the Representatives of the States and the people to declare to the Bank innocent, and the Secretary and Government Directors false accusers, when that institution does not, and DARES not, meet and repeat before Congress

a single accusation brought against it! It dares not say to Congress officially, that any one of the allegations made by the Secretary or Government Directors is untrue; for then Congress must inquire. It is silent; it admits every thing; and yet does it expect its attorneys to induce both Houses of Congress to find a verdict of acquittal! It pleads guilty, and yet expects to be acquitted! Such a result might be expected from the heads that cherish the absurdities of Nullification; but from no others.

The New York Journal of Commerce, generally well advised in its statements, says that the resolutions before the Senate in favor of the restoration of the deposits, will pass that body by a majority of five or six, in which are included, of course, the nullifiers. In the House it is precisely the reverse. There the administration has a clear majority of 20 or 30, who will stand firm, so that no law will be passed changing the deposite selected by the Secretary of the Treasury. He has removed the Deposites from the U. S. Bank in compliance with the existing law, and no proceeding can cause their restoration, which does not receive the sanction of both Houses of Congress.—[Age.]

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We learn from Augusta, that the following gentlemen have been appointed Aids-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel—Maj. Benj. Shaw, of Brankfort—Capt. Solomon H. Mudge, of Portland—Samuel Farrar, Esq. of Bloomfield, and Edward L. Osgood, Esq. of Fryeburg.—[Argus.]

Hon. John Davis, Representative in Congress, has been elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts, Governor of that State, and Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong its Lieut. Governor. The election of Governor has but once before devolved upon the Legislature, since the adoption of its constitution in 1779. In 1785, Governor Bowdoin was elected by the Senate.—[Argus.]

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

In order to secure a full attendance at the annual meeting of the State Temperance Society, to adopt a more efficient organization of the friends of Temperance in this State, and to awaken a more vigorous and general interest in the cause, the Executive Committee of the Kennebec County Temperance Society, at the suggestion of the President, have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to have a Convention of delegates from all the Temperance Societies and friends of Temperance in this State to assemble at Augusta, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1834, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue in session until such business as may come before them shall be completed.

Voted, That the Secretary be instructed to publish a notice to that effect, and to request all the newspapers in the State to give it insertion until the time of meeting, and to use their influence to ensure a general attendance.

Attest, H. K. BAKER, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. James Hooper, Mr. Robert Skillings to Miss Caroline Ryerson, both of this town.

In Poland, on the 31st, ult. Doct. Simon Foss of Bowdoin, to Miss Sarah Cousins of Poland.

In Columbia, Tennessee, Dr. William McNeil, to Miss Mary Crockett, daughter of Hon. David Crockett, member of Congress.—Go ahead!

DIED.

In Minot, on the 8th inst. Mr. Robert H. born, aged 93 years.

Died in Buckfield, on the 17th Nov. last, Mrs. Martha Thompson, wife of Mr. James Thompson, by which a husband has lost an affectionate partner—an able helpmate, and a wise counsellor—sons, an intemperate monitor and an indulgent parent—daughters, all that affection could make dear, example could make valuable, and principle make worthy of adoption. By which, too, a neighborhood has lost a remarkably official member, whose acts of benevolence and sympathies of benevolence were so frequently presenting claims on their gratitude. She was a christian by profession, by faith and by practice: and all those witnesses gathered around her in her dying hour, to give consolation to her friends and reconciliation to her dearest connections. Com.

Notice!

THE Subscriber will leave Paris on or about the first day of Feb. next. All persons indebted to him on account are requested to call and settle.—Those against whom he holds notes which have been due three months, must make immediate payment;—and those who have recently settled by note, are expected to make payment in part. JOB HOLMES. Paris, Jan. 20, 1834. Sw23

Notice.

J. M. BUCK, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, has taken the stand formerly occupied by Doct. Jon Holmes, on Paris-Hill, where his professional services may at all times be commanded.—Call at S. NORRIS'. Jan. 20, 1834. U23

BLANKS FOR SALE, by ISAAC HARLOW, Paris-Hill, Oct. 8, 1833

To the Honorable H. W. Fuller Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The petition and representation of ISRAEL CHASE Guardian of Lydia F. Edes, a minor daughter of Benjamin Edes, Late of Fayette in the County of Kennebec, respectfully shews that said minor is a sized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Livermore in the County of Oxford, being a part of the same land on which Amos Edes, the Father of said Benjamin Edes formerly lived: that said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minor and that it will be for the interest of said minor that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.

ISRAEL CHASE, County of Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta on the second Tuesday of January 1834.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a newspaper printed in Paris, that all persons interested may attend on the second Tuesday of February next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

H. W. FULLER, Judge. Attest: E. T. BRIDGE, Register. A true copy of the petition and order thereon. Attest: E. T. BRIDGE, Register.

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT, and have taken the Store near the M. A. formerly occupied by J. B. Smith, where they have for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, or credit, a good assortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries, English and American Goods, Hardware, Groceries and Glassware, School Books and Stationery, Paints, Medicines, &c. &c. making in all a very extensive variety of seasonable goods. Former customers of the subscribers are respectfully invited to call.

JONATHAN B. SMITH, ANTHONY BENNETT, Norway-Village, Nov. 16, 1833.

SMITH & BENNETT will carry on the Petrole here before improved by A. Bennett, and wish to receive sales in exchange for Goods at their cash prices. Norway-Village, Nov. 22, 1833. U15

New Store.

CUSHMAN & PHILLIPS, HAVE taken the Store formerly occupied by R. & G. S. Bond on the corner of Exchange and Middle Streets, and are now opening an entire new Stock of

Dry Goods,

Among which are the following, viz: about 150 pieces of 3-4 and 6-4 English and French

Merinos,

BLACK and GOLD GRO DE NAPLES and GRO DE SWISS STUFFS from 2-6 to 6 shillings the yard. BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, MULBERRY & DRAB BROAD CLOTHS. SURTOUT cloths and CASSIMERES, OLIVE and DRAB PETERSHAM'S, BLUE and BROWN CAMELITS, ROCKING & FLANNEL for LININGS, FURNITURE and LINING CAMBRICS, (low priced) one Bale Russia DIAPERS, Bro Linen, Table Covers, Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, Linen Adifs, Thibet do, checked and corded Cambrics, Book and Swiss Muslin, Green and White Broad Gauge Vells, Green Barrage, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

London Rose Blankets,

7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 & 12-4. DOMESTICS.

Sheetings, Shirts, Drills, Checks, Tickings, Warp-Yarns, Battings, Wadding, &c. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest price for CASH.

ALSO—WANTED AS ABOVE, 3000 yds all WOOL and COTTON & WOOL FLANNEL, 3000 yds FULLED CLOTH. Portland, Oct. 31, 1833. 2mis12

School Books, &c.

E. LIVERMORE has transferred the stock of School Books and Stationery formerly kept at the Oxford Book-store to the Subscribers, which he is authorized to sell at the following prices for CASH, viz: American First Class Book 75 cts; National Reader, 30, Introduction to do. 25, Analytical Reader 25, Sequel to do. 50, Young Reader 17, Goodrich's History of the U. S. 42, National Spelling Book 17, Introduction to do. 5, Webster's do. 12 1-2, Whippley's Compend 75, Parley's Geography 25, Angell's Grammar 50, Fish's do. 50, Greenleaf's do. 50, Campbell's do. Walker's Dictionary 30, Webster's do. 71, Smith's Arithmetic 34, North American do. 1st part 10, 2d part 20, Temple's do. 25, Kimble's do. 42, Colburn's do. 25, do. sequel 07, Walch's do. 67, Pronouncing Testament 30, do. 12 1-2 Bible 34. Also—At prices equally low, Student's Companion, Worcester's Primer, Worcester's 2d Book, Jackson's and other Arithmetics, Manuscripts, Writing Books, Noyes' Penmanship, Slates, Paper, Ink and every other article of the kind used in schools.

—LIKEWISE—All the Patent Medicines, and Agencies for the same, formerly kept at the Oxford Bookstore either by Asa Barton or E. Livermore, among which are Thompson's Eye Water, Lee's Windham Pills, Deane's Pills, Jewett's Vegetable Pills, Anderson's Cough Drops, British Oil, Science Spruce, Salt Rheum Ointment, Brown's Drops for Pits, Rich Ointment, Opodeldoc, German Elixir, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Oil Soap, Aromatic Snuff, Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, &c. &c.

SAMUEL B. BENNETT, I have transferred all the Patent Medicines formerly kept by me, together with the Agencies for the same to Smith and Bennett.—Purchasers may depend upon finding the genuine articles by applying to them.

E. LIVERMORE, Norway-Village, Nov. 11, 1833. 3mis13

JOB WORK,

Executed with neatness and despatch at this OFFICE

POETRY.

[From the Pearl.]

The poem below we consider almost beyond praise. There is a richness of language, and gorgeousness of imagery, mingled with such sublime conceptions, as are seldom met with. It is so appropriate to the present season, we cannot forbear enriching our work, by giving it a place in this number.

THE PAST AND COMING YEAR.

Wave of an awful torrent, thronging down,
With all the wealth of centuries, to the cold
Embraces of Eternity, o'erstrown
With the great wrecks of empire, and the old
Magnificence of nations, who are gone;
Thy last, faint murmur—thy departing sigh,
Along the shore of Being, like a tone
Thrilling on broken harp-strings—or the swell
Of the chained wind's last whisper, hath gone by,
And thou hast floated from the world of breath
To the still guidance of o'ermastering Death—
Thy pilot to eternity—Farewell!

Go swell the throngful past—Go, blend with all
The garnered things of Death; and bear with thee
The treasures of thy pilgrimage—the tall
And beautiful dreams of Hope—the ministry
Of Love and high Ambition. Man remains
To dream again as idly; and the stains
Of passion will be visible once more.
The winged Spirit will not be confined
By the experience of thy journey. Mind
Will struggle in its prison house, and still
With Earth's strong fetters binding it to ill,
Unfurl the pinions fated but to soar
In that pure atmosphere, where spirits range—
The home of high existences—where change
And blighting may not enter. Love again
Will bloom—a fickle flower—upon the grave
Of old affections; and Ambition wave
His eagle-plume most proudly, for the rein
Of Conscience will be loosened from the soul
To give his purpose freedom. The control
Of reason will be changeful, and the ties
Which gather hearts together, and make up
The romance of existence, will be rent:
Yea, poison will be poured in Friendship's cup;
And for Earth's low familiar element,
Even Love itself forsake its kindred skies.

But not alone dark vision—happier things
Will float above existence like the wings
Of the starred bird of Paradise; and Love
Will not be all a dream, or rather prove
A dream—a sweet forgetfulness—that bath
No wakeful changes—ending but in Death.
Yea, pure hearts shall be pledged beneath the eyes
Of the beholding heaven, and in the light
Of the love-hallowed moon. The quiet Night
Shall hear that language underneath the skies
Which whispereth above them, as the prayer
And the deep vow is spoken. Passing fair
And gifted creatures, with the light of truth
And undebauched affection, as a crown,
Resting upon the beautiful brow of youth,
Shall smile on stately manhood, kneeling down
Before them, as to idols. Friendship's hand
Shall clasp its brother's; and Affection's tear
Be sanctified with sympathy. The bier
Of stricken love shall lose the fears, which Death
Giveth his fearful work, and earnest Faith
Shall look beyond the shadow and the clay—
The pulseless sepulchre—the cold decay;
And to the quiet of the spirit-land
Follow the mourned and lovely. Gifted ones,
Lighting the Heaven of Intellect, like suns,
Shall wrestle well with circumstances, and bear
The agony of scorn—the praying care,
Wedded to burning bosoms; and go down
In sorrow to the notless sepulchre,
With one long hope embracing like a crown
The cold and death-like forehead of Despair.
That after times shall treasure up their fame
Even as proud inheritance and high;
And beautiful beings love to breathe their name
With the recorded things that never die.

And thou, gray voyager to the breezy sea
Of Infinite Oblivion—Speed thou on—
Another gift of Time succeedeth thee
Fresh from the hand of God; for thou hast done
The errand of thy Destiny; and bear
Mortality's frail records to thy cold,
Eternal prison-house;—midnight prayer
Of suffering bosoms; and the fevered care
Of worldly hearts—the miser's dream of gold—
Ambition's grasp at greatness—the quenched light
Of broken spirits—the forlorn wrong
And the abiding curse—aye, bear along
These wrecks of thy own making. Lo—thy knell
Gathers upon the windy breath of night,
Its last and faintest echo. Fare thee well!

"KITCHEN MAIDS."

"Rev. Thomas Scott, D. D. Rector of Aston Sanford, Bucks," Chaplain to the Lock Hospital, and author of a very popular commentary on the Bible, of which, mayhap, the reader has heard, married Mrs. Wright's "kitchen maid!" How she captivated him who was soon to become the leading theologian of the British Empire, will appear from his description of her in a letter to his sister about five months before his marriage. He says she was one, "whom nature has blessed with a variety of her choicest gifts—sense, prudence, sensibility, who has had many advantages of education, has read much, and is fit to appear with credit in any company, who has a heart fraught with the most generous sentiments, and has given such proofs of it as are fully conclusive.—No woman in the world is better adapted for the management of a family." We have never seen a list of the "ologies" she has learned at school; but we have seen a letter written to her parents just after her marriage, which half the ladies who have "finished their education" at ladies' seminaries could not equal.

Now, we do not aver that we ever saw a "kitchen maid," who was in all respects fully equal to this same Jane Kell, afterwards Mrs. Scott,—for we have some doubts about the truth of such an avowal; but we have seen those—some of them even, contentedly, and faithfully and skilfully, doing the drudgery of our own kitchen,—who certainly belong to the same class, and with whom Mrs. Scott, had she met them, would not have thought of holding intercourse otherwise than as equals.

Why cannot such persons be more numerous? Do all our young women, or rather all the mothers of our young women think there are no men in the country, who have sense enough, like Thomas Scott, to see merit in a kitchen? It is a great mistake to think so; and yet there may be truth enough in it to save a great many good girls from bad husbands. With people whose esteem is desirable, the performance of duty in any station will command respect.

But why cannot such "kitchen maids" be more numerous? We have been thinking of late how much "the destinies of this republic" are in their hands. Imagine for a moment, some Jane Kell in every family where one is needed. What an addition it would make to the peace and comfort, and morals, and happiness, of many families! Only think what an influence they in most families in this country, unavoidably exert upon children,—second only to the influence of parents themselves! The influence of school mistresses is a very trifle in comparison with it. A Jane Kell in every family would do more for the morals and even for the intelligence of succeeding generations than all the "Teacher's Seminaries" that can be thought of.

Why will not Mr. Abbot write a book about the Kitchen Maid "at home?"

[Vt. Chron.]

Mr. Pilgric Pettibone Pinco gives the following illustration of partiality and its reverse: "I was down in the medder and saw my bull and nabor Pelatiah's fighting like all natur, and I'd a leetle ruther mine had lickt." This was partiality illustrated, but his exposition of impartiality is capital:—"Othor day I was out agin, and seed a skunk and a black snake at it, and I did'n care if the devil had both on 'em!"

Oh, Barney, Barney, the eye iv me is filled with mortar! murther! murther! "Is it mortar ye have fillt yer eye? Well here's a bit of brick bat, Patrick, jist take and make a wall eye of it."—[Lovel Time.]

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH CORNS.

THE celebrated ALBION CORN PLASTER affords instant relief, at the same time dissolves and draws Corns out by the roots, without the least pain.

Certificate.—"To those afflicted with Corns on their feet I do certify that I have used the Albion Corn Plaster with complete success.—Before I had used one box it completely cured a Corn which had troubled me many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint." Wm. Shaw, Flushing, L. I. Feb. 28.

Price 50 cents per box.

DR. KELF'S AROMATIC PILLS, FOR FEMALES.

THEY purify the blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and Disinclination to exercise and Society.—Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken; neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. Price \$1.50 a box.

Also, the celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTHACHE PILLS, which give immediate relief, without the least injury to the teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies known for this complaint. Price 50 cts. a box.

None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY.—For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-st., near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway Village, who have also for sale all of the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. *copy*

Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Paris, Me., Jan. 1st, 1834.
Levi Berry Jr. Warren Besse, Harriet Bolster, Thomas Cary, Daniel Chase, Isaac Cummings, Albert Cushman, John Dearing, William H. Dearing, Ansel Field, Nathaniel Fuller, Rhoda Gray, Augustus Harris, Samuel Houghton, Harriet S. Jackson, Elizabeth P. Lane, Philip Mason, Joseph Penly, James Perry, Robert Pike, Stephen Pratt, Thomas Prince, John Reckerd, Samuel Robinson, Sidney S. Robinson, John Royal, Hannibal Smith, Simon Smith, Caleb Swift, Bezaleel White, Charles Young, Jr.
JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness
and despatch at this
OFFICE

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
ON the petition of STEPHEN BARTLETT Administrator of the estate of Peregrine Bartlett late of Bethel in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of five hundred and eighty dollars and seventy cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:
ORDERED,
That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
ON the petition of LYMAN RAWSON, Administrator of the estate of David Lufkin late of Rumford in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eighty dollars and seventy cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:
ORDERED,
That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
ON the petition of SYLVANUS STURTEVANT Administrator of the estate of Sylvanus Sturtevant late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.
ORDERED,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
ON the petition of LUTHER WASHBURN Administrator of the estate of LUTHER WASHBURN late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.
ORDERED,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
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ORDERED,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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ORDERED,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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ORDERED,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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ORDERED,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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ORDERED,
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ORDERED,
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At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
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ORDERED,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
ON the petition of UHAI H. VIRGIN Administrator of the estate of William Virgin, late of Rumford in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate—
ORDERED,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
ON the petition of BETSEY STEPHENS Administrator of the estate of Samuel Stephens, Jr. late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.
ORDERED,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
ON the petition of JOHN HEARSEY Administrator of the estate of John Ames late of Canton in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.
ORDERED,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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ON the petition of JOHN HEARSEY Administrator of the estate of John Ames late of Canton in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.
ORDERED,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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